

HOW THEY TALK.

Specimen Impromptu Speeches Delivered by Members of the South American Delegation During Their Recent Visit and Entertainment in St. Louis—The Bureau Foundation for a Cordial Understanding in the Pan-American Congress Apparently Laid.

During their recent visit to St. Louis the delegates to the Pan-American Congress voiced their sentiments in relation to their reception in the United States, through their spokesman, in language which is not to be misunderstood. Wonder, admiration and a feeling of brotherhood were manifest whenever an occasion to express themselves was offered, and the surest foundation for a cordial and successful understanding in the sessions of the Congress seems to have been laid.

During a visit to the Mary Institute, devoted to the higher education of young ladies, the delegates were greeted by the singing of "America," and after being formally welcomed by Prof. Dillard, Senator Jeronimo Zelaya, delegate from Honduras, responded as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If we have ever, where admitted the citizens afforded by this Nation, great above all things for the free and equal enjoyment by her citizens, it is more gratifying to us to contemplate the spectacle presented here by this famous institution, dedicated to youth and beauty, by this magnificent school where women are reared to the highest and noblest ends of life. Our countrymen are perfected and her intellect developed, and where she is prepared to meet the world on an equal footing with the men of the world. Woman is certainly not today what she was in antiquity in her subject position, the slave of man. She is now the tender and loving companion and the best friend, and among modern women none take a higher rank—indeed, justice compels me to say that the American woman stands at the head of her race. Her virtues, her independence and for all those qualities which make her the equal of man in intelligence and force of character, and her superior in every other amiable quality. To woman with her virtues, no less than to man, we owe the progress of this United States and the freedom and prosperity which are the admiration and wonder of nations.

The gallant senator's remarks were loudly applauded by the young lady students, and were unquestionably the hit of the day. One young miss naively told the senator that she would be in society when the gentlemen came back to visit the World's Fair, to which the response was made with some latin gallantry that it were well for some hearts that she were yet so young.

Later on, during the reception tendered them by the Marquette Club in the evening, and in response to the toast: "Our Southern and Sister Republics," Dr. Fernando Cruz, delegate from Guatemala, said:

It is for me a matter both of high honor and of sincere gratification to be called upon to respond in behalf of my colleagues to your warm and hearty address of welcome. I am glad to say, and I feel quite sure that they are, that the sentiment of the Spanish American delegates, and during this splendid and so nicely-conducted complimentary extension through many of the States of this wonderful Nation, which might be considered by itself as a world of powerful nations, nothing would be more fitting than to decide when and by whom we have been tendered with the kindest and most generous hospitality. We have found in all and each of your innumerable cities, in all things that strike our eyes and our minds; here, the largest and wealthiest factories in some of the different branches of human industry; there, the more extended and successful agricultural enterprises; in one town the most excellent schools and universities; in the other, the highest buildings and the most elegant residences, in the nearest one, marvelous kinds of machinery in every style, so perfectly devised and fitted that one should feel inclined to believe them endowed with an accuracy and intelligence superior to that of man, if not remembering that they are but one of the instances, and shows of what human intelligence and energy can do in this wonderful land.

You all have a proud national spirit. You feel there is nothing superior to your home, and a friendly rivalry exists between the cities in these United States. When you turn to the countries which have sent us to be acquainted with you, to salute you, to learn of you, and to remember that they are but one of the instances, and shows of what human intelligence and energy can do in this wonderful land.

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Senator Cruz received a perfect ovation on all sides when he had concluded.

Persons visiting Casco Island, Me., lately heard a sound like that which an old-fashioned wind-mill might send forth in a gale. They went to the south side of the island, where they witnessed the astonishing sight of a pitched battle between a sea gull and a crow. The gray bird won, "knocking the crow out so badly" that he was easily captured by one of the visitors.

Charges of plagiarism still continue. It is now hinted that successful and hitherto unsuspected farmers crib the stores of their corn magazines from nature's cereals—Baltimore American.

The "staff of life" down in Maine appears to be tobacco. A contractor who has employed a crew of twelve men for six months on setting up with them found ten of them, who are tobacco chewers, had consumed fifty-three dollars' worth of tobacco, besides cigars, and that the cost of flour for the whole dozen as only fifty-one dollars.

It often happens that when a young man is disappointed in love he commits suicide. When he is disappointed in marriage he either "grins and bears it" or gets a divorce.—Newton Herald.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Reforms in the Pension Office to Be Instituted by the New Commission.—The Pension Office is being reorganized by the new commission. The reforms in the Pension Office are being instituted by the new commission. The reforms in the Pension Office are being instituted by the new commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, had a long conference with Secretary Noble at the Interior Department yesterday afternoon, about Pension Bureau matters generally. The railroad employes case was discussed, but no definite action with respect to those particular cases was determined on. Two important changes in the method of transacting the business of the Pension Office were determined on. It has been the custom to send two calls for the Pension Office for information regarding the record of an applicant for a pension—one to the Secretary of War and the other to the Surgeon-General. The military records were on file in the Adjutant-General's office and the medical records from the hospital rolls in the Surgeon-General's office. Both records were some time ago brought together in the Surgeon-General's office.

General Raum yesterday decided that two separate, distinct calls for this information was unnecessary, so he has issued an order to consolidate them into one. This will save not only time and paper, but clerical labor besides. He also issued instructions to heads of divisions in the office directing that all claims involving large sums of money, after they have been prepared for the special adjudication, are not to be passed upon. They are to be brought to his desk, and he proposes to give them his personal attention before the pension certificate will be issued. This change will not delay the final adjudication of the claim, as the Commissioner intends to give the preference to business of this character, and examine the cases as soon as brought before him. He does not intend to make a re-examination of the cases, but in connection with the official familiar with the cases he will go over them to learn what they are, and the principle upon which they have been decided.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Harrison last night, for the first time since his inauguration, attended a theatrical performance. It was to see the celebrated artist Rhea in "Josephine, the Empress of the French," at Alhambra's Opera House. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Secretary of the Interior, General Miller and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The Presidential party occupied two stage boxes, and appeared to be delighted with the performance. They went early, before the overture began, and remained until the final fall of the curtain at the end of the sixth act. The theatre was crowded, many public officials and prominent people occupying seats in the body of the house.

THE BESETTING OF THE ARMY.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—General Miles, commanding the Division of the Pacific, in his annual report just received at the War Department, recommends some changes in enlistment laws to check desertion—the principal evil besetting the army. An examination of the reports of desertion, he says, shows that a large percentage of the men who desert have no appreciation, sympathy or regard for the United States. They are not patriotic, and nearly all who desert are enlisted in or near large cities. This indicates that the class of deserters are men of low moral type, and desert under the worst influences of those cities. Hence, this class of men should be avoided, and he recommends that more care be taken in the selection of recruits. He recommends that the term of enlistment be three years instead of five, and the pay of sergeants be made fifty dollars per month, and the pay of other non-commissioned officers be increased fifty per cent.

FAREWELL BANQUET.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Nearly a hundred naval and army officers and civilians of Admiral John G. Walker met around the banquet board at the Shoreham last night to bid farewell to the Admiral previous to his departure to Europe in command of the United States fleet of new cruisers. Covers were laid for fifty-six guests, and Admiral Rogers presided. Secretary Tracy and a score of naval officers, with General MacFarlane and General McKeever, of the army, were present. Admiral Walker will command the first American fleet ever sent into foreign waters.

A Missing Witness.—PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—The sheriff of this county yesterday received an order from Cook County to arrest Edward Spellman, the district delegate of the Clan-na-Gael. Spellman was summoned to appear in Chicago and testify to the Cronin case, but disappeared. He is thought that he has gone East to avoid testifying in the Cronin case.

An Elusive Couple From Delaware Arrested in Chicago.—CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Alex. Harris, who eloped with Miss May Ellis from Milford, Del., leaving a wife and four children and unpaid bills to a large amount behind him, was arrested here yesterday. Miss Ellis was also taken into custody. They arrived here Tuesday afternoon from Philadelphia, and registered at the Tremont House as man and wife. Yesterday they moved to rooms on the North Side, and three hours later were under arrest. When arrested Harris had money and bank paper to the value of \$2,500.

PROTECTION AND TRUSTS.—They Are Children of the Same Parents, Greed and Monopoly. The passage relating to trusts in one of Senator Sherman's speeches in the recent Ohio campaign is filling the breasts of some of the Republican editors with wild delight. There is no particular reason why it should, but it does. So long as they are happy they refuse to inquire whether their bliss is rational or irrational. Senator Sherman is reported to have demonstrated that a protective tariff does not encourage trusts and combinations. He demonstrated it by saying so, which is quite enough for the believers in its infallibility. Unfortunately, when he had said so, he did not stop. He went on to argue the question, and to enlarge on it till he virtually admitted that the tariff may encourage trusts.

As to his argument, it consisted in the statement that trusts exist in free-trade countries as well as in those where protection prevails. It is true, but it only proves that the tariff is not the only cause of trusts. It certainly does not prove that a protective tariff does not encourage trusts. It would be just as logical to argue that rain does not wet the ground because the ground is sometimes moistened with water from a bucket or a hose. No intelligent man maintains that trusts may not exist without the aid of a protective tariff. Any other device which excludes competition will answer the purpose of the tariff.

Senator Sherman is not of the opinion that trusts are private affairs with which nobody has any right to interfere. On the contrary, he takes strong grounds against them. He says on this point: "I believe these trusts and combinations are against public policy and should be declared null and void. It is difficult to deal with them by legislation, but yet it is the duty of State legislatures to pass proper laws to check these combinations." When corporations engaged in a particular business combine together with a view to prevent competition and to advance prices on the necessities of life, they become the enemy of society, and should be dealt with by a bold, strong hand. So far as is well, but Senator Sherman goes further. Promising that "it is the primary object of protection to invite the fullest competition in domestic production"—a statement which we shall notice presently—he continues:

"If such individuals or corporations combine to advance the price of the necessities of life, and to prevent the free trade of open and fair competition, I would without a moment's hesitation reduce them to naught. I am not competing with them, in order to break down the combination." Why reduce the duties? Only a moment before the Senator said it was a "grave error" to say that a protective tariff encourages trusts, and yet he declares himself ready to reduce the duties, diminish the protection, in order to discourage, or rather to break them down. How can they be broken down by the removal of the tariff? The tariff, which lend them no encouragement? In proposing to break down combinations by a reduction of duties Mr. Sherman surrenders the whole case.

Trusts are not always caused by protection, but both are parts of the same system. They are alike the tools of monopoly. Monopoly is not fastidious about the means it employs so long as its end is reached. Many years ago certain manufacturers of the United States combined with one another and with a majority of both houses of Congress "to prevent competition and to advance prices on the necessities of life," and they succeeded. It is a "grave error" to say that it was the primary object of these people to invite competition in domestic production. The competition which they desired to prevent was foreign competition, and it is true that they would have sought to limit domestic competition also if they had seen their way clear to its accomplishment. The best proof of this lies in the fact that they have since combined for this very purpose, and that domestic competition was not their "object," they regarded it only as their misfortune that they must allow it. 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